

OVERVIEW

Water Resources

Overview

The goals of the Water ~~Resource~~Resources Chapter are listed below:

- ~~Protect the water supply from pollution and encroachment~~ of developments.
- ~~Provide an adequate and safe drinking water supply to serve the existing and future residents of the City of Frederick.~~
- ~~Provide an adequate capacity of wastewater treatment with effluent meeting all necessary regulatory requirements for existing and future residents of the City.~~
- ~~Take steps to restore~~ Restore and protect water quality and contribute toward meeting the water quality regulatory requirements. This will require addressing current water quality impacts as well as future impacts from land development and population growth.
- Develop adequate stormwater management.
- ~~Protect the habitat value of the local and regional rivers and streams.~~
- ~~Efficiently use public dollars for infrastructure that ensures sustainable, safe, and adequate supply of water for all residents.~~

~~[insert the language above as bumpout]~~

The City is committed to ensuring water and wastewater (sewer) capacity for both existing and new developments and minimizing the negative impacts of stormwater runoff. In 2002, the City established the Water and Sewer Allocation System to make certain that adequate treatment capacity for potable water and wastewater is in place for new growth prior to approval. In 2012, Ordinance G-12-13 was adopted which updated the allocation process and combined with it the Impact Fees payable for water and sewer service.

The City adopted an Adequate Public Facilities Ordinance (APFO) in 2007 that allows development to proceed only after it has been demonstrated that sufficient infrastructure exists or will be created in the water and wastewater systems. In addition, Chapter 4 of the City Code establishes the criteria and process for the City's APFO, which not only regulates water and wastewater but also roads and schools.

In 2019, after 10 years of implementation, the City began reviewing the APFO process to ensure its intent to consistently manage development ~~is intact~~ and the availability of public facilities. Among the revisions, the capacity of water and wastewater treatment facilities has been removed to the time of allocation at building permit approval. The reason was to allow capacity management review later in the process so that it was easier to predict.

With an allocation process in place, the City has a reliable and predictable growth rate, which historically has been 440 dwelling units each year. The City currently has about 7,700 dwelling units in the pipeline. These units have some type of approval (master plan, preliminary plat or site plan) from the Planning Commission. Historically, the majority of growth has occurred in

newly annexed areas; however a goal of this plan is to encourage development in strategic areas within the City's current jurisdictional boundary.

The Municipal Growth Chapter compares population and housing projections against the ability to provide adequate and safe services such as sources of water supply and wastewater treatment.

To decide upon an appropriate land use plan, the City used a growth model to conduct a series of analyses based on the tenets mentioned above, historical growth trends, and natural resource limitations, and focused on the Maryland Planning Visions Law of 2009.

The City has historically been the growth center for Frederick County and it is anticipated that this trend will continue. The land-use policy of the City supports this trend by concentrating capital improvement projects [where the growth is either existing or projected](#) and maximizing the use of existing infrastructure.

LAND-USE PATTERN

[Land Use Pattern](#)

Growth within the City, as detailed throughout this plan, is expected to occur through development or redevelopment within the current City boundary and the Potomac River Water Service Agreement (PRWSA) area. ~~Per the Washington Council of Governments. According to MWCOG's "Round 9.1 Growth Trends to 2045",~~ the City's population is projected to increase by [around 17,454](#) new residents ~~and in more than 8,213 new~~ households between 2018 and 2030, an average annual population growth rate of 1.8%. Looking to 2045, it is expected that the City's population growth rate will slow to 0.3%, adding just 3,500 new residents and 1,500 new households between 2030 and 2045. [\(See tables 2-5 and 2-6\).](#) The emphasis of the land use plan is on creating community spaces appropriate to the desired character of an area or neighborhood. This is coupled with efforts to improve environmental conditions with a variety of environmentally-friendly policies for site and building design as noted in the environmental chapter of this comprehensive plan.

INTER-JURISDICTIONAL COOPERATION

[Inter-jurisdictional Cooperation](#)

In 2006, the City entered into the Potomac River Water Supply Agreement (PRWSA) with Frederick County to secure additional potable water supply. This is one of the fundamental documents that will help determine the amount of water that will be available to the City in the future. The quantitative attachment to the agreement, Exhibit 4, is updated annually to ensure current and future demands do not exceed capacity levels.

~~[BUMP OUT:~~

It is important to note that the assumptions that are used to calculate the available water supply is conservative to ensure demands to do not exceed the capacity levels.

With improvements to technology, such as low flow devices, leak detection and education, water usage has not been as significant as anticipated nationwide.

In 2010 the City and County had several meetings to work through the complex issues of water supply and wastewater treatment in the community. At that time, the top three issues identified as facing the City, as related to the County's Municipal Survey, were:

- Reliable quantities of water supply and wastewater treatment.
- Lack of available public water supply and wastewater services.
- Potential expansion of public water supply and wastewater services.

The City and County also have a joint capacity sharing agreement for wastewater treatment. With the Central Frederick Service Area Agreement (CFSSAA 2014), the City has procured 1.36 MGD (million gallons per day) of sewer treatment capacity at the County's Ballenger McKinney Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) with the option to add 0.51 MGD when the plant is expanded in the future. The County is in the process of constructing a pumping station and force main to divert the flow of northern sewer customers around the City's WWTP and into the County's Monocacy Interceptor. Once online, this pump station will provide an additional 2.0 MGD of capacity at the City Gas House Pike WWTP.

WATERSHEDS

Watersheds

The City is comprised of two watersheds, the Lower Monocacy River watershed and the Upper Monocacy River watershed. The two comprise 350,724 acres and drain to the Upper Potomac watershed and ultimately, the Chesapeake Bay. The breakdown of the land use in the two Monocacy River watersheds can be reviewed in the table below. Also shown in Table WRE-1 are City sub-watersheds identified in a 2016 study performed by Straughan Environmental: the Tuscarora Creek watershed, which drains to the Upper Monocacy, and the Carroll Creek and Rock Creek watersheds, which drain to the Lower Monocacy.

[INSERT WATERSHED MAP]

The Upper and Lower Monocacy River watersheds extend over 80% of Frederick County and into Pennsylvania. These combined watersheds extend from Gettysburg to the north, the Catoctin Mountains to the west, the Potomac River to the south and Westminster to the east. The only area of Frederick County that does not drain into the Monocacy River watershed is the area to the west that drains into the Catoctin Creek watershed.

The City is one of many municipalities that are within these watersheds. The other municipalities that drain into these watersheds include Lewistown; Thurmont; Emmitsburg; Taneytown; Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, and Littlestown, Pennsylvania. ~~INSERT TABLE WRE-1~~

INSERT TABLE WRE-1

Table WRE-1
Watershed Characteristics

Watershed	Subwatersheds* Sub-watersheds*	Urban Acres	Agricultural Acres	Forest Acres	Wetland Acres	Barren Acres	Total Acres	Impervious
Upper Monocacy		9,500	89,910	56,917	0	0	156,327	-
	Tuscarora Creek	36.49%	43.36%	19.53%	-	-	12,000	11%
Lower Monocacy		28,746	115,420	106,977	33	138	194,397	-
	Carroll Creek	63.49%	26.92%	7.67%	-	-	15,000	26%
	Rock Creek	60.09%	12.77%	24.57%	-	-	2,900	24%
Totals		38,246	205,330	106,977	33	138	350,24	

*Sub-watersheds as identified in the *Baseline Conditions Assessment Report for the Rock Creek, Carroll Creek and Tuscarora Creek* prepared by Straughan Environmental, June, 2016.

The Monocacy watershed has a high prevalence of karst formations, which ~~is concerning~~ raises additional issues when planning for future growth and development. These karst formations are prone to developing sinkholes due to both natural causes and urban development activities and can provide a source for groundwater pollution from stormwater runoff in addition to other damaging effects.

As part of its watershed protection strategy, the City owns what is known as the Frederick Municipal Watershed outside of the municipal boundary to the northwest. This 7,000+ acre tract of land, which is the largest tract of public land in Frederick County, is jointly maintained with the Maryland Department of Natural Resources and serves as protection for the Fishing Creek Reservoir ~~watershed.~~

INSERT MUNICIPAL FOREST MAP

As with any other basin, the Monocacy River basin is subject not only to the discharge from the City and Frederick County, but also from sources upstream. While the City, County, and State work to improve water quality, it will take a regional effort to improve the Monocacy River, Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay.

WATER TREATMENT CAPACITY

Water Treatment Capacity

The City receives its raw water from four available sources: Lake Linganore, the Monocacy River, the Fishing [Creek Reservoir, and the Potomac River.](#)
[Creek Reservoir, and the Potomac River.](#)

[INSERT TABLE WRE-2]

Table WRE-2
Potable Water Capacity

Source/Plant	Treated Water Capacity, MGD ¹	Safe Yield, MGD
Linganore	6.00	6.00
Monocacy	3.00	0
Lester Dingle	1.70	0.89
Potomac River , Current	5.00	8.0 ²
Subtotal	15.70	14.89

Potomac River, Future	2.50	4.00
Total	18.20	18.89

¹Capacity values shown are for Average Daily Demand (ADD)

² Potomac River Safe Yield value equals Max Day delivered amount

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The City operates three water treatment plants that provide potable drinking water for residents of the City.

The Linganore and the L.R. Dingle (Fishing Creek) treatment plants have a combined allocable capacity of 6.89 MGD. The Monocacy River Water Treatment Plant can produce up to 3.0 MGD, but has a flow-by requirement and therefore, cannot be guaranteed as a reliable source of water supply and, as such, is not allocable.

The water capacity for the City was further enhanced with the PRWSA, which was signed March 16, 2006.

Through the PRWSA, the County provides to the City, and the City pays for, 5.0 MGD ADD (Average Daily Demand) and 8.0 MGD MDD (Maximum Daily Demand, equal to 1.6 times the ADD) of potable water for projected needs. In the future, the agreement may be reevaluated for an additional amount of potable water of up to 2.5 MGD ADD (4.0 MGD MDD). The additional amount of water required from the Potomac River will be dependent upon projected build-out needs and available capacity at the time of re-evaluation. At that time, the City will have a potential capacity of 11.806 MGD ADD (18.89 MGD MDD).

Since the adoption of the PRWSA, the City has been taking steps to decommission wells that once contributed to the available water capacity. As the City moves through the permitting process to cancel withdrawal from the wells, the current Wellhead Protection Overlay (WHO) should be reviewed to streamline appropriate development proposals while ensuring surface and groundwater protection as well as stormwater management is accomplished through the proper regulatory measures.

WASTEWATER TREATMENT CAPACITY

WASTEWATER TREATMENT CAPACITY

The City operates a wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) with a rated capacity of 8.0 MGD on Gas House Pike (GHP) at the confluence of Carroll Creek and the Monocacy River. The plant presently serves an estimated population of 72,146 people and receives an average of 9.0 MGD at the headworks, the point of receiving wastewater flow.

Through an agreement reached in 1990 with Frederick County, the City provides preliminary treatment for approximately 2.3 MGD of wastewater that is collected within the County's sewer system to the north and transfers it to the County's Ballenger/McKinney WWTP via the Monocacy Interceptor. This basin includes County sewer customers within the City and other County customers. The remainder, approximately 6.9 MGD, is treated and discharged into the Monocacy River south of Carroll Creek as permitted by the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE).

An upgrade has been completed for treatment improvements for GHP to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Nutrient Removal (ENR) regulations as mandated by the MDE. The treatment capacity, however, will remain at 8.0 MGD.

As mentioned above, the recent CFSSAA has provided for the transfer of all present and future City-resident customers in the sewer basin to the north over to the jurisdiction of Frederick

County's Department of Utilities and Solid Waste Management (DUSWM) for service, conveyance, and treatment at the Ballenger/McKinney WWTP. When the conveyance of the wastewater becomes independent of GHP, the City will realize an immediate increase in available capacity at the headworks, thereby avoiding costly upgrades. ~~The City must continue~~To reduce the need for further treatment capacity, the City will need to work to control peak flows by the reduction of inflow and infiltration (I&I) into the sewer piping system; ~~thereby reducing the need for treatment capacity.~~

STORMWATER MANAGEMENT

FACILITIES:

Stormwater Management

FACILITIES

The City is served by storm sewers for the collection of stormwater runoff from impervious surfaces. The urban areas' stormwater runoff discharges into buffers, streams, creeks, and rivers. Retention and detention facilities are integrated with the City's drainage system. This infrastructure is required to be maintained by the private property owner and inspected by the City triennially per a schedule and after large storm events.

The development of impervious surfaces increases the amount of pollutants discharged to the environment. This occurs through the buildup of these pollutants on urban ~~surfaces~~surfaces that is collected with runoff. In addition, the ~~decrease~~increase of impervious areas reduces the opportunities for pollutants to be filtered prior to entering rivers and streams. Ideally, these pollutants are reduced by stormwater management (SWM) practices implemented at the time of site development. These SWM practices are designed and constructed in accordance with Best Management Practices (BMP) recommended and required by MDE and in accordance with the City's stormwater management ordinance. However, many of the BMPs in the City were installed prior to current regulations and do not provide stormwater runoff water quality treatment, but instead focus solely on flood control.

As an operator of a small municipal separate storm sewer system (MS4), the City's stormwater discharge is permitted through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) phase II general permit. Small MS4s are regulated under this permit by the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in order to comply with the Clean Water Act. Permits for small MS4s in Maryland are facilitated by MDE's Water Management Administration (WMA). The City is required to implement the following six minimum control measures:

1. Public education and outreach;
2. Public participation and involvement;
3. Illicit discharge detection and elimination;
4. Construction site runoff control;
5. Post-construction runoff control; and
6. Provide pollution prevention/good housekeeping.

Implementation of these minimum control measures fosters the improvement of the quality of Maryland's streams, rivers, and the Chesapeake Bay through the continued improvement of stormwater management and erosion and sediment control programs; the reduction of illicit discharges; and increased public education and outreach.

FLOOD RESILIENCY

Property owners within the City have experienced substantial flooding during larger storm events, such as the event that occurred in May 2018, when extensive ~~damages~~ damage occurred as a result of inadequate stormwater infrastructure. Much of ~~the development within~~ the areas of the City that were flooded occurred prior to the enactment of modern stormwater management regulations. Runoff generated from impervious surfaces during intense storm events has the potential to overwhelm existing infrastructure causing flooding resulting in loss of property and injury or death. In addition, during the May 2018 flood, several primary roadways were inaccessible due to flooding, which caused significant issues for first responders trying to assist those in need.

The City entered into an agreement in September 2018 with the United States Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) to provide assistance in completing a flood resiliency study for areas prone to stormwater and urban riverine flooding. This study will provide the City with a plan for reducing the risk of flooding to property owners and critical roadways. The four areas of study included Motter Avenue, Kline Avenue, Detrick Branch at North Market Street, and Tributary No. 6 to Carroll Creek at West Patrick Street.

[insert area maps and flood forecast diagrams]

As of the adoption of this Comprehensive Plan, the USACE has completed data gathering and modeling development and calibration for each area and have begun to identify likely causes of the flooding experienced during these major types of storm events. The City has not received the ~~ultimate~~ final recommendations from the USACE and so has not been able to prioritize or estimate the funding to address these problems. Policies of this Plan promote using the data and recommendations of the study to strategically invest in the infrastructure and public outreach to prevent devastating damage in the future.

~~EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL:~~

EROSION AND SEDIMENT CONTROL

The Stormwater Management Act of 2007 was approved by the State of Maryland and became effective on October 1, 2007, and subsequent revisions to the state law were adopted on May 4, 2009, in the Code of

Maryland Regulations (COMR) for stormwater management. These changes apply to all new development and redevelopment projects that do not have final approval for erosion and sediment control and stormwater management plans by May 4, 2010. These newly revised sections require Environmental Site Design (ESD) to the maximum extent practicable. ESD practices generally collect and treat stormwater runoff in multiple localized BMPs, preferably non-structural practices, and treat for water quality prior to bypassing flows through downstream

conveyance systems. More emphasis has been placed on the treatment of runoff in smaller on-site BMPs and a reduction in post-development runoff characteristics to mimic predevelopment runoff characteristics as closely as possible. Previously, facilities were designed for multiple sites' regional flood protection and quality management. These larger facilities incorporated a larger volume of water to be released at a rate equivalent to pre-developed rates. The larger facilities provided effective flood protection but more frequently washed pollutants downstream bypassing the water quality treatment. For that reason, the method of combining water quality facilities in flood protection facilities is now discouraged by MDE in exchange for smaller multiple non-structural BMPs.

[Insert bumpout: nonstructural BMP definition]

~~POINT AND NONPOINT SOURCE LOADING STATUS AND REMEDIATION:~~

POINT AND NONPOINT SOURCE LOADING STATUS AND REMEDIATION

The City continually works with Frederick County, the Maryland Department of Planning (MDP), and the Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE) to assess nonpoint source loading impacts of designated land uses and their associated land covers. Nonpoint source pollution is created when rainfall, snowmelt, or irrigation runs over land or through the ground, picks up pollutants, and deposits them into rivers, lakes, and coastal waters or introduces them into groundwater.

The introduction of sediment, nutrients, chemicals, and fertilizers into storm sewers and waterways is destructive to the biological balance of receiving streams and rivers. Stormwater management and Erosion Control Best Management Practices required by the City's ordinances address pollutants from new and redeveloped sites. There are several policies in this chapter that address the manner of reducing the impact of stormwater runoff on the environment.

In an effort to regulate pollutants with stormwater BMPs, the MDE requires facilities to provide water quality volume for the treatment of stormwater runoff. The water quality volume is sized for the drainage area and the percent of a site covered by impervious surfaces. A functional BMP is designed to remove 80% of the total suspended solids (TSS) and 40% of the total phosphorus (TP) collected from stormwater runoff. These are small solid particles and minerals which remain in suspension in water due to the motion of the water. This is a principal indicator of water quality. MDE also recognizes that a BMP facility must have longevity of service in order to be effective.

The quality of a watershed's streams and rivers deteriorate as impervious surfaces are built. Currently, approximately 35% of the City is covered by impervious surfaces, according to a study performed by Dewberry in 2016, with additional impervious surfaces planned as infill development, redevelopment, and greenfield development occur. While new development is required to meet stringent stormwater management requirements that reduce or negate the potential harmful effects of impervious area on the environment to the maximum extent possible, existing development, which accounts for the majority of the impervious area in the City, is not. As part of the conditions of coverage under the NPDES Phase II permit, the City is required to provide treatment for 20% of the currently untreated impervious area through retrofitting existing facilities or creating new facilities. Until the existing impervious areas in the City created prior to the adoption of the current era stormwater management regulations are retrofitted to meet these

regulations, the quality of the City’s streams and rivers will not improve. In order to gain a better understanding of what areas of the City’s watershed have been most impacted by impervious surfaces, the City has taken steps to assess the environmental impacts on watersheds within the City limits. This assessment will be used to prioritize degraded areas and establish Capital Improvement Projects to improve the City’s waterways including stream restoration, buffer plantings, and stormwater management retrofits.

WATER AND SEWER LAND USE IMPLICATIONS

Water and Sewer Land Use Implications

The purpose of this section is to outline the estimated water and sewer service increases in both capacity and cost due to future growth, including the possible addition of annexation areas.

As the City determines future water and sewer needs, along with the potential for annexation, the implications of each scenario need to be considered. These implications are summarized as follows:

TIERED GROWTH TIERED GROWTH

The average daily water requirements for the PRWSA at build-out will be an estimated 11.11 MGD which is 17.77 MGD for Max Day Demand. The safe yield capacity of 18.89 MGD provides for this future need, but must be augmented from additional sources shortly thereafter. The most likely source of additional water supply at that time will be the purchase of potable water from the County system. The 2006 Water Master Plan conservatively projected that the Max Day Demand shortfall would occur in the year 2031. The next update to the WMP may determine that this eventuality will occur beyond 2035.

The wastewater treatment requirement for the average daily flow for the PRWSA area at build-out is estimated to be 12.05 MGD. This figure would exceed the combined available capacity of the City’s GHP WWTP (8.0 MGD), the purchased County WWTP capacity (1.36 MGD), and the County’s transfer (2.3 MGD) of 11.66 MGD by 0.39 MGD. Prior to build-out, an additional amount of sewer treatment capacity (up to 0.51 MGD) will be needed from the County’s WWTP. A reduction of the amount of inflow and infiltration (I&I) into the sewer piping network will show a related and corresponding decrease in the need for treatment capacity.

The tiered growth opportunities can be served with the construction of infrastructure improvements found in the 2006 Water Master Plan and the upcoming Sewer Master Plan Update (the sewer portion of the plan is scheduled to be updated in the near future).

The tiered growth opportunity is predominantly within the PRWSA boundary. The tier 3 growth area, which is outside of the City’s current Service Area (PRWSA), consists of property located to the north at Biggs Ford Road and to the east of the Monocacy River from Route 26 south to Interstate 70. The geographical location of these properties is such that utility service can most likely be provided with the addition of significant infrastructure improvements and additional treatment capacity. [INSERT TABLE WRE 3] [INSERT TABLE WRE 4]

~~DRINKING WATER POLICIES &~~ Water Resources Policies and Implementation

DRINKING WATER:

~~IMPLEMENTATION:~~

~~POLICY~~ WR POLICY 1

Protect and conserve the existing drinking water supply and distribution systems.

~~Implementation~~

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Increase efforts throughout the water system to promote wise use of water resources such as potable water with conservation efforts through education and systems designed to reward water conservation and wise use practices.
2. Continue to meet requirements for regulated discharge into waterways serving as, or tributary to, the public water supply. Work with Frederick County, the State of Maryland, and the State of Pennsylvania to work on regional issues such as point and non-point pollution, withdrawal agreements, and environmental protection.
3. Control the amount of water unaccounted for in the water distribution system by locating and repairing leaks found in the Water Loss Reduction Program.

~~POLICY~~ WR POLICY 2

Provide an adequate and safe drinking water supply to serve the existing and future residents of the City.

IMPLEMENTATION

~~Implementation~~

1. Continue to ensure that development adheres to the requirements of the City's APFO and Water/Sewer Allocation program.

2. Continue to collaborate with Frederick County officials to provide for the future water capacity needs through negotiated purchase of drinking water per the re-evaluation of the Potomac River Water Supply Agreement (PRWSA).
3. Implement the recommendations contained within the 2006 Water Master Plan for improvements to the water system to serve existing and future customer base. Update the Water Master Plan as necessary.
4. Explore the advantages and disadvantages of creating a regional authority to handle future water capacity issues.
5. Explore opportunities to provide or credit the use of graywater to businesses that may not require potable water for operations.

POLICY WR POLICY 3

Provide adequate wastewater treatment and conveyance capacity to serve the existing and future residents of the City.

Implementation

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Continue to ensure that development adheres to the requirements of the City's APFO and Water/Sewer Allocation program.
2. Continue to collaborate with Frederick County officials to provide for future sewer needs through negotiated purchase of capacity.
3. Study alternatives for obtaining additional wastewater treatment and conveyance to the respective treatment plants.
4. Implement the recommendations of the updated Sewer Master Plan.
5. Explore the advantages and disadvantages of creating a regional authority to handle future sewer capacity issues.

~~POLICY~~ WR POLICY 4

Enhance the wastewater collection and treatment systems.

~~Implementation~~

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Control the amount of excessive inflow and infiltration into the sewer piping system by locating and correcting sources of inflow and infiltration.
2. Install and maintain proper metering devices within the sewer piping system to determine peak flow rates and areas of concern.

~~STORMWATER MANAGEMENT POLICIES AND STORMWATER MANAGEMENT:~~

~~IMPLEMENTATION:~~

~~POLICY~~ WR POLICY 5

Coordinate with the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) to complete the flood resiliency study and implement the findings and recommendations to manage stormwater.

~~Implementation~~

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Educate the public about the findings of the study and methods to mitigate flooding to personal property with private improvements and best practices
2. Prioritize and fund the improvements necessary to mitigate local flooding to private properties and public roads.
3. In addition to the USACE recommendations, the City ~~should~~will implement the use of best management practices and approaches to manage regional and local stormwater.
 - a. Preserve ecologically important land, such as wetlands, buffer zones, riparian corridors and floodplains to reduce, and slow runoff, absorb sediments and serve as flood control.

- b. Reduce additional stormwater runoff by encouraging development in already degraded areas such as infill, brownfield or grayfield ~~sties-~~[sites](#).
- c. Encourage high density, mixed--use and transit-oriented development to reduce land consumption, the number ~~of~~ parking spaces and vehicle miles traveled.
- d. Include green street design in the Engineering Department's Manual of Standard details for Construction to allow for natural infiltration where possible and reduce impervious surface.
- e. Assess parking requirements to better balance parking demand and supply to reduce impervious ~~surface-~~[surfaces and to provide better opportunities for infiltration within the lots as part of a green parking strategy.](#)
- f. Integrate stormwater management facilities with local parks and amenities to reduce stress on the City infrastructure and allow natural filtration.

~~[Insert bumpout: EPA's National Menu of Stormwater Best Management Practices: Selected Post Construction BMPs Consistent with Smart Growth and Site Design Strategies]~~



POLICY WR POLICY 6

Adopt revisions to the City Code and other Regulatory documents where the modification of the 2007 Stormwater Management Act and Code of Maryland Regulations (COMAR) 26.17.02 are applicable.
~~26.17.02 are applicable.~~

Implementation

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Provide training to City employees [associated with development review and maintenance](#) on the Stormwater Management Act (Environmental Site Design to the Maximum Extent Practicable).
2. Adopt a City Ordinance to address illicit discharges as required by the NPDES Phase II MS4 General Permit.
3. Update City Codes [as](#) regulatory requirements are revised.
4. Continue efforts in maintenance and inspection of stormwater facilities within City limits.

~~POLICY~~ WR [POLICY 7](#)

Develop a process for review of site development plans that incorporates Environmental Site Design (ESD) to Maximum Extent Practicable (MEP) and provide outreach and educational opportunities to the community to promote compliance with [state](#)[State](#) and local stormwater management regulations.

~~Implementation~~

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Use the 2016 citywide watershed environmental assessment to identify mitigation efforts to address watershed deterioration, stream restoration, buffer plantings, and stormwater management retrofits.
2. Develop Capital Projects to accomplish mitigation.
3. Ensure that owners/developers are made responsible for restoration efforts to streams and rivers, which may cross their properties through the land planning and development process.

~~POLICY~~ WR [POLICY 8](#)

Ensure that portions of the watershed in critical need of attention are addressed through City, volunteer, and owner/developer efforts.

~~Implementation~~

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Educate the public on topics pertaining to maintaining a healthy watershed.
2. Organize voluntary efforts to improve City watersheds.
3. Investigate incentives for private stormwater management owners to retrofit underperforming facilities.
5.
4. Create and/or retrofit facilities to treat currently untreated impervious surface stormwater runoff in accordance with the NPDES Phase II permit.

~~POLICY~~ WR POLICY 9

Limit impervious surfaces and suggest alternative surfaces for new development and redevelopment to reduce the overall runoff discharge; and explore new techniques and technologies to reduce development impacts to the watershed.

~~Implementation~~

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Encourage ~~low impact development~~ Low Impact Development (LID) where appropriate.
2. Incorporate the use of non-structural BMPs.
3. Introduce regulations to limit impervious area in critical or sensitive areas.

~~POLICY~~ WR POLICY 10

Develop a monitoring program for policies 1-9 of the Water Resource Chapter.

~~Implementation~~

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Develop a GIS database of stormwater management facilities to prioritize projects, provide a holistic stormwater management planning approach, and track progress towards treating currently untreated impervious areas.

2. Develop a database to track watershed improvement efforts.

3. Develop a monitoring system of local groundwater conditions, aquifer recharge, watersheds, and streams.

-WR POLICY 11

Actively incorporate the considerations of underrepresented communities and low-income residents in water resource policy decision-making.

IMPLEMENTATION

1. Coordinate with community groups active among minority communities and with low-income residents for public outreach to elevate and include those voices in public discourse and decision-making.

2. Actively recruit underrepresented populations to advisory boards, committees, and other volunteer positions.

3. Commission a comprehensive anti-racism plan with recommendations to ensure adequate water and wastewater supply as well as stormwater management protections.